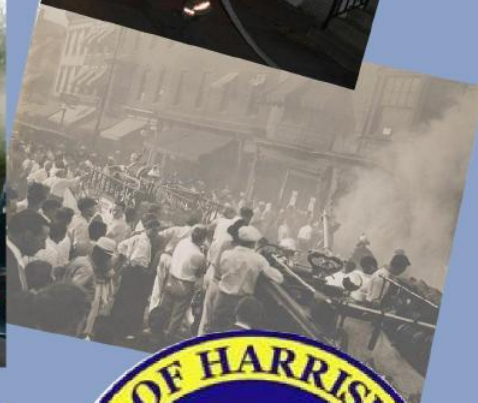
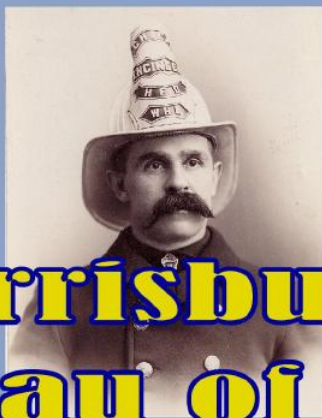


Harrisburg Bureau of Fire Annual Report

2009



Daniel N. Hartman
Acting Fire Chief

Jeffrey S. Snyder
Acting Deputy Chief



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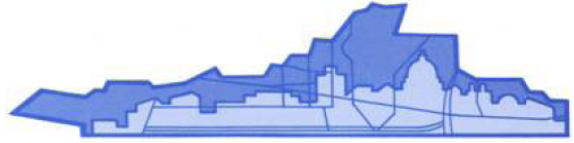
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A special THANK YOU to the following for providing photography for this report:

The Pennsylvania National Fire Museum www.pnfm.org
Firefighter Brian Bastinelli www.brianbastinelli.com
Jason Coleman-Cobb www.capitalcityfirephotos.com





The City of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, Incorporated March 19, 1860
717-255-6464
717-255-6448 FAX
Department of Public Safety
Office of the Fire Chief

Greetings,

I am pleased to submit the 2009 Annual Report for the Harrisburg Bureau of Fire.

Fire Bureau Management has undergone several changes throughout 2009. Fire Chief Donald Konkle retired in January. Deputy Chief Daniel Soulier was named Acting Fire Chief and then appointed to the Fire Chief's position. Deputy Chief Thomas Murray retired in June of 2009. Neither of the vacant Deputy Chief positions was filled until November. Jeffery Snyder was promoted to Battalion Chief and appointed to the position of Acting Deputy Chief in November to assist Chief Soulier with the training program and operational issues.

Chief Soulier retired on December 18, 2009 after 31 years of service and I was appointed as Acting Fire Chief on December 19, 2009. The City of Harrisburg is currently recruiting for a Fire Chief.

Dauphin County has implemented a new radio communications system county wide. The process involved installation of new mobile radios in all police, fire and emergency medical services units. Portable radios were also purchased and provided to all emergency services organization. This will bring inter-operable communications between all of these organizations.

The City of Harrisburg has received a Financial Recovery Plan from Management Partners which has several recommendations for the Fire Bureau. These recommendations are currently being reviewed and recommendations on how to have them implemented are being developed.

2010 will be a year of changes, both in Fire Bureau Management and City Leadership. Working together, we will be able to get through the challenges that are facing the City of Harrisburg.

Sincerely,

Daniel N. Hartman

Acting Fire Chief
Harrisburg Bureau of Fire

Harrisburg Bureau of Fire Mission Statement

The Harrisburg Bureau of Fire exists to serve the City of Harrisburg, and when needed, the greater Harrisburg metropolitan area by providing effective fire suppression, emergency medical services, tactical rescue, urban search and rescue, water rescue, hazardous materials response, fire prevention, fire codes enforcement, and public safety educations.

The Bureau of Fire is a team of highly motivated diverse individuals dedicated in common to public interaction and providing efficient services. This involves the use of modern fire and rescue equipment, integrated up-to-date training and safety techniques, computer technology, and cooperation with surrounding fire, rescue, and EMS agencies to provide the best service available by making public safety and protection our perpetual primary priority.



Harrisburg Bureau of Fire Services, Divisions, & Programs

Summary

The primary responsibility of the Bureau of Fire is the protection of life and property through effective fire suppression, emergency medical services, tactical rescue, urban search and rescue, water rescue, hazardous materials response, fire prevention, fire codes enforcement, and public safety education.

Effective suppression of fires involves arriving at the scene of an emergency quickly so that persons can be rescued and the fire can be attacked to prevent its spread. It is the goal of the Bureau of Fire not to allow a fire to extend beyond the room, floor, or building of origin that is found involved in fire when arriving on the scene.

Emergency medical services are provided at the scenes of vehicle and pedestrian accidents as well as assisting Life Team EMS with a multitude of life threatening medical emergencies. The Bureau of Fire is equipped, and all members are trained, in the use of CPR and Automated External Defibrillators. All new recruits hired by the bureau are required to attain Emergency Medical Technician certification and maintain that certification for the duration of their employment. Currently there are 55 EMT's, 26 First Responders, and two paramedics employed by the Bureau of Fire.

Various facets of technical rescue are executed by the Bureau of Fire to mitigate urban search and rescue scenarios, water rescue, and hazardous materials responses. The bureau is equipped and trained to handle many rescue incidents with on duty personnel such as water rescue incidents, minor trench and confined space rescues. The bureau works in conjunction with the Dauphin County Hazardous Materials Response Team in mitigating hazardous materials incidents both in the City of Harrisburg and Dauphin County.

Large scale disasters are managed by the Emergency Management Agency, headed by the Fire Chief. These services are activated anytime a large scale natural or man-made disaster has the potential to ravage the City. The Emergency Management Agency is responsible for maintaining the Emergency Operations Plan. This plan outlines the procedures for alerting the public and providing them with information as well as appropriate protective actions. The plan also provides guidance for the coordination of municipal resources to assist in mitigating incidents.

The primary responsibility of the Bureau of Fire is the protection of life and property through effective fire suppression, emergency medical services, tactical rescue, urban search and rescue, water rescue, hazardous materials response, fire prevention, fire codes enforcement, and public safety education.

Fire Suppression Division

The Fire Suppression Division is the backbone of the bureau, responding to all emergency and non-emergency calls. The suppression division is comprised of four platoons of officers and firefighters who respond from four fire stations and staff six pieces of front line fire apparatus and one command vehicle. Members are responsible for the daily inspection of all fire apparatus and equipment to ensure it is good working order and ready for immediate use. They are also responsible for daily chores around the fire stations. The division is also the integral working component of all other divisions and programs within the Bureau of Fire.

Fire Safety Education Division

The Fire Safety Education division is responsible for the planning and execution of fire safety and burn education to the residents and businesses with the City of Harrisburg. Fire prevention programs and seminars are provided to individuals, schools, daycare centers, and businesses. Additionally, the Bureau of Fire maintains a fire safety education house which is used to teach home fire safety and escape drills thru interactive use at community events, street fairs, and schools.

Fire Inspection Division

The Fire Inspection Division is tasked with enforcing the Fire Prevention Code in the City of Harrisburg. The Fire Inspector reviews, approves, and verifies plans for all new construction as well as major renovations to existing structures. These plans are reviewed to ensure that all required life safety components are properly installed. Additionally, existing properties are inspected to ensure compliance with applicable codes and standards. Complaints and violations reported by both the public as well as violations found during routine emergencies are investigated and acted upon.



Fire Safety Robot



Fire Extinguisher Training



Engine Company operations at HACC Fire Safety Center

Fire Training Division

The Fire Training Division is tasked with drafting and implementing the annual comprehensive training plan for the Bureau of Fire. This division, which is headed by the Deputy Chief of Training and Operations, is also responsible for the apprenticeship training program which is mandatory for all new recruits. Training programs are provided in many ways to the members of the Bureau of Fire. In-house training is provided in fire stations as well as various locations throughout the City. The bureau uses the fire training facilities at Harrisburg Area Community College for many hands on live fire training programs. Outside training, at various institutions across the country, are also provided to bureau members to further their knowledge, skills, and abilities.

Volunteer Firefighting Division

The volunteer firefighting division is the historical roots of the Harrisburg Bureau of Fire. The first volunteer fire company was formed in Harrisburg in 1791. In the heyday, Harrisburg had 16 active volunteer fire companies. Many of the career members of the Bureau of Fire got their starts in the volunteer ranks before being hired as full-time career firefighters. Today, there are only two active volunteer fire companies, the Mount Pleasant Fire and Rescue Services Company #8 and the Camp Curtin Fire Company #13, who participate actively with the career members of the Harrisburg Bureau of Fire.

Water Rescue Division

The water rescue division includes two boats and one inflatable raft. These watercrafts are used to rescue victims or assist with watercrafts that are in distress in any one of the bodies of water located within the City of Harrisburg. All members of the Bureau of Fire are trained to at least Water Rescue Phase 1. This training allows for swift deployment of personnel and resources to rescue victims. Additionally, one boat is equipped with a portable pump and hose for use in extinguishment of fires that may occur in watercrafts, docks, or on any of the islands located in the City.

Emergency Management Agency

The Bureau of Fire is tasked with the management of the Emergency Management Agency (EMA), and the Fire Chief is the designated Emergency Management Coordinator for the City of Harrisburg. The EMA is responsible for the drafting and constant review of the Emergency Operations Plan, which is used to mitigate large scale disasters that require a vast array of resources. The EMA works closely and in coordination with the Dauphin County Emergency Management Agency during any such disasters.

Juvenile Fire Setter Intervention Program

The Juvenile Fire Setter Intervention program was established through a joint collaboration of the City of Harrisburg and the South Central Juvenile Fire Setter Intervention Program, Inc. This program was established in 2002 and is tasked with counseling juveniles who have set fires in the City and are referred to the program by fire bureau officers, law enforcement, juvenile probation and parole, mental health counselors, and family.



Members operating at motor vehicle accidents assisting patients and mitigating hazards

Rescue One Program

Rescue One was formed in 1992 to increase the Bureau of Fire's ability to respond to technical rescue emergencies in the City of Harrisburg as well as the surrounding region. The members of Rescue One have advanced technical training as well as mandatory yearly training updates. While technical rescue emergencies are seldom encountered, when an event happens time, qualified personnel, and specialized equipment is critical for the successful mitigation of these events. Technical rescues can include building collapse, trench rescues, confined space rescues, high angle rescues, and heavy vehicle extrication.

PA Urban Search and Rescue Task Force One

Task Force One is one of twenty eight urban search and rescue units funded through the Federal Emergency Management Agency that are strategically located across the United States. These teams were formed under the National Response Plan in 1989 to provide urban search and rescue and life saving assistance following major domestic incidents. The teams are trained and equipped to mobilize within six hours of activation to incidents such as earthquakes, hurricanes, floods, tornadoes, and weapons of mass destruction, structure collapses, as well as many others. Task Force One is comprised of 206 members from across the Commonwealth as well as part of Maryland.

Pennsylvania Company One (PA-CO 1)

PA-CO 1 is one of nine regional elements of the Pennsylvania Urban Search and Rescue Response System. The system was developed as a result of the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001. PA-CO 1 is assigned to the South Central region of Pennsylvania which encompasses Adams, Cumberland, Dauphin, Franklin, Lancaster, Lebanon, Perry, and York counties. PA-CO 1 can also be activated by PEMA for response across the Commonwealth if needed. The team is comprised of rescue specialists, technical search specialists, hazardous materials specialists, and medical specialists.

South Central PA Counter Terrorism Task Force

The Bureau of Fire has been closely tied to the SCTF since its inception following the September 11, 2001 attacks on our Country. The operational framework of the task force is tied to the National Incident Management System (NIMS) which is required to be used in the mitigation of incidents by the National Response Framework required by Homeland Security Presidential Directive Number 5. The SCTF was formed to assume a leadership role, as spelled out in the Presidential Directive, for delivering a comprehensive and sustainable regional all hazards emergency preparedness program that addresses planning, prevention, response, and recovery from events in South Central Pennsylvania that exceed the capabilities of local governments. The task force is instrumental in providing Incident Management Teams (IMT) throughout the region for the management of large scale incidents. Some recent notable incidents that were managed by the task force's IMT include the Amish school shootings in Lancaster County, a train derailment in Derry Township, and inaugural activities for the Governor.

Dauphin County Hazardous Materials Response Team

The Bureau of Fire plays an integral role with the Dauphin County Hazardous Materials Response Team. Every county in the Commonwealth is required to maintain its own response team. Currently ten members of the bureau have an active role with the response team. An agreement between the City of Harrisburg and Dauphin County allows on-duty members to immediately respond to hazardous materials calls throughout the County with the Hazardous Material Response Unit which is housed at fire station number two on North Sixteenth Street. Through the joint agreement, senior members of the HMRT also provide all members of the bureau with basic hazardous materials certification and annual required training.

Harrisburg Bureau of Fire

Historical Overview

Organized fire protection in the City of Harrisburg finds its birth in the year 1791, when a number of leading citizens of the newly formed borough organized the Union Fire Company and pledge to man the borough owned hand pumper during times of need. For the next seventy years as the borough grew at least ten more volunteer fire companies were formed. Some would grow with the borough, some would disband, and some would reorganize. By 1860, the year Harrisburg became a city, fire protection was provided by the Friendship, Hope, Citizens, Washington, Paxton, and Goodwill engine companies as well as the Mount Vernon Hook and Ladder Company.

In the next fifty years, eight more volunteer fire companies would form as the City of Harrisburg expanded its boundaries. These companies included the Mount Pleasant, Lochiel, Susquehanna, Reily, Shamrock, Allison, Camp Curtain, and the Royal. They took on varying roles of engine, hose, and ladder companies all dependent upon the locale. During this same time, pulling apparatus by hand gave way to the horse power and steam fire engines replaced the old hand pumped engines. In 1874, a new way to sound fire alarms was purchased and installed. A Gamewell Fire Alarm System with street boxes located around the city aided in alerting the fire department.

In 1914 the City of Harrisburg hosted one of the largest State Firemen's Conventions ever held. In that year, the city fathers began replacing the horse drawn equipment with modern motorized fire apparatus. The government of the City of Harrisburg was also reorganized at this time. This gave way to the newly formed Harrisburg Bureau of Fire. This change in government structure would lead to the city taking over the salaries of the drivers of all fire apparatus from the individual companies. In the ensuing years, the final two fire companies were added to the Bureau of Fire. These two companies, Riverside and Pleasant View, brought the total number of companies in the city to sixteen.

By the 1960's, a noticeable change was occurring within the volunteer fire companies, turnout by the volunteers was visibly lacking. Like a lot of American inner cities, Harrisburg was decaying due to urban flight. With this decay came a huge increase in fire activity within the city. The call volume increased along with arson and building fires. The workload was also being shifted mainly to the career firefighters.

In the two hundred and nineteen year history of the Harrisburg Bureau of Fire, well over 100,000 alarms have been answered with a high percentage of those occurring in the last thirty years. Since 1980 the Bureau of Fire has responded to 76,215 alarms. Those numbers are only expected to increase as the demand and the scope of the Bureau of Fire changes and its role in EMS, Rescue, and other duties expands.

Some notable incidents over the past century include the Capitol fire (1897), Lochiel Train Wreck (1905), Grand Opera House fire (1905), Floods of 1889, 1936, 1972, 1996, and 2004, Civil Disturbances on 1968 and 1969, TRW (1985), Vernon Industrial Building (1990), and the Penn Dot Building (1995). This is a mere footnote of large dollar loss fires and is no way inclusive of the thousands of residential and commercial fires that have killed hundreds and destroyed untold numbers of properties.

The Bureau of Fire is extremely proud of the fact that it has given aid outside of the City of Harrisburg to those in need. Over the past two centuries, city apparatus and manpower have responded countless times to the call for assistance within the suburban and regional area. However, there were also times when aid was sent much further away. In 1904 the Hope Engine Company #2 travelled by rail to Baltimore to aid in fighting a devastating conflagration that devastated that city. In 1937, eighteen members of the Friendship Fire Company spent a week in Louisville, KY on flood duty with their engine. And on September 11, 2001 seventeen members of PA Task Force 1 assisted at Ground Zero searching the ruins of the World Trade Center for survivors. In recent years, Task Force 1 has been deployed numerous times to assist with hurricane devastation throughout the south east, and is ready to respond nationwide if the need arises.

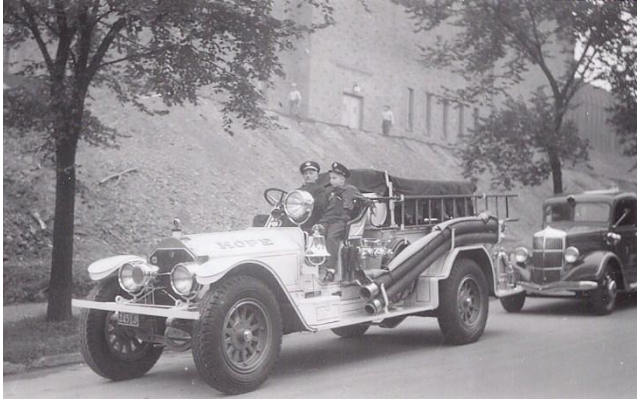
Since the turn of the new millennium, the Harrisburg Bureau of Fire has evolved into a force of 90 highly trained and motivated career firefighters manning six companies twenty four hours a day, seven days a week. These firefighters proudly serve and protect the Capital City of Pennsylvania, a city that has made a vibrant and tremendous comeback from the days of urban flight. There are still vestiges of the "good ole days" as two of the original volunteer fire companies still exist and are active in the city. Additionally, the City of Harrisburg, in an effort to preserve its rich and vibrant heritage, restored the Reily Fire Station into the Pennsylvania National Fire Museum for all to enjoy. Today the museum is a national treasure, steeped in Harrisburg history, drawing thousands of visitors to the city annually.

Companies in Fire Department of Harrisburg, Penna.

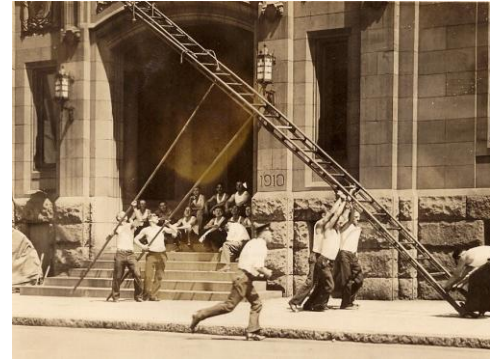
A Fireman's	FRIENDSHIP	No. 1
and	HOPE	No. 2
In being a	CITIZEN	No. 3
Like	WASHINGTON	No. 4
at	MOUNT VERNON	No. 5
Seeking	PAXTON'S	No. 6
	GOOD-WILL	No. 7
on	MOUNT PLEASANT	No. 8
Along the banks of the	SUSQUEHANNA	No. 9
with	REILY	No. 10
Putting a	SHAMROCK	No. 11
on	ALLISON	No. 12
at	CAMP CURTIN	No. 13
and having a	ROYAL	No. 14
Time with	RIVERSIDE	No. 15
by a	PLEASANT VIEW	No. 16

Volunteer Fire Company Listing circa 1945

Harrisburg Bureau of Fire Historical Photo Sketch



Hope Engine 2 Market Street at Catholic High circa 1920



1920's Fire Recruit training in front of Old City Hall



Harrisburg Bureau of Fire Apparatus 1976
10 Engine Companies 1 Squad Company 2 Ladder Companies 2 Truck Companies
Photo by Carl "Pete" Moyer



Commonwealth Building Fire at Market Square Circa 1920



1936 Flood pumping detail. Mt. Pleasant Engine 8 at Market Street underpass.

Harrisburg Bureau of Fire Personnel Roster 2009

Fire Bureau Administration

Fire Chief

Donald H. Konkle
(retired January 16, 2009)

Hire Date

March 9, 1974

Daniel R. Soulier
(retired December 18, 2009)

January 27, 1979

Daniel N. Hartman
Acting Fire Chief (December 19, 2009)

January 27, 1979

Deputy Fire Chiefs

Daniel R. Soulier
(promoted to Fire Chief June 1, 2009)

January 27, 1979

Thomas G. Murray
(retired June 26, 2009)

September 15, 1979

Jeffery S. Snyder
Acting Deputy Fire Chief (November 2, 2009)

November 14, 1990



Fire Bureau Platoon Officers

Battalion Chiefs

Daniel N. Hartman
Herbert M. Berger Jr.
Alan P. Kumpf
Michael R. Horst
Jeffery S. Snyder

Hire Date

January 27, 1979
March 4, 1981
November 1, 1980
October 6, 1979
November 14, 1990

Captains

David J. Eiceman
Willis R. Shrauder
Samuel W. Clark
Donald W. Chesbro

November 14, 1990
February 12, 1987
February 12, 1987
October 23, 1989

Lieutenants

Terry L. Rodenhaver
(retired January 16, 2009)
James K. McHenry II
Douglas M. Bair
Donald W. Pelton
Dennis H. DeVoe
Andrew J. Weaver
Brian D. Enterline
Stephen C. Miller II
Cornell N. Bradford

July 26, 1969

January 27, 1979
January 27, 1979
January 27, 1979
May 13, 1996
February 12, 1987
June 1, 2000
June 2, 1997
May 25, 2001

Administrative Firefighters

Fire Prevention & Public Education

Frederick J. Soulier

September 15, 1979

Fire Inspector

Michael J. Harris

November 7, 1984

Administrative Assistant

Dawn C. Knapp

February 12, 1987

Platoon Firefighters

Name

Hire Date

David A. Aguayo	May 26, 2008
Brian J. Bastinelli	May 13, 1996
Hadiel T.G. Bey	May 30, 2005
Richard L. Bistline Jr.	October 30, 1995
Nicky H. Bixler	October 23, 1989
Brendon J. Booz	May 30, 2005
Christopher E. Brinley	March 4, 1981
Jared C. Briggs	May 26, 2008
Grover L. Cliatt	June 2, 1987
Charles R. Comrey	November 14, 1990
Shane W. Conrad	October 26, 2009
Deshawn P. Dennis	November 11, 1998
Colleen G. Dunkleberger	September 19, 1985
Matthew A. Duvall	May 25, 2001
Robert C. Enterline	November 14, 1990
Michael A. Feldman	May 26, 2003
Patrick V. Fuller	May 15, 1985
Ronald E. Gallatin Jr.	October 23, 1989
David P. Gilkey	November 25, 2003
Shakur D. Hakeem-El	November 25, 2003
Marty J. Henderson	May 15, 1995
Andrew J. Henry	November 14, 1990
Bruce L. Henry Jr.	November 14, 1990
Billy-Bob L. Holtzman	May 26, 2008
Eric L. Jenkins	June 2, 1997
Bobby R. Jones Sr.	May 26, 2006
William J. Junkin III	May 26, 2003
Earl A. Knapp Jr.	February 12, 1987
Matthew H. Kuntz	May 26, 2003
Jason R. Lloyd	May 26, 2003
Robert P. Lohin	June 2, 1997
Daniel O. Millan	June 1, 2000
Jamie K. Marshall (retired October 23, 2009)	October 23, 1989
John D. Matson	May 26, 2006
Jeffery N. Miller	June 1, 2000
Aldo A. Morelli	May 30, 2005
Jonathan W. Morrow	May 26, 2006
Bradley C. Myers	November 14, 1990
Eriq C. Nowlin	May 30, 2005
Constance M. Owen	February 12, 1987
John M. Peskie	November 25, 2003
Nelson L. Powden II	January 27, 1979
John M. Pritchett	May 15, 1995
Mary Ellen Wical	October 23, 1989

Firefighters (continued)

Name

Hire Date

William J. Russo	May 17, 1999
Glenn L. Sattizahn	May 30, 2005
Jeremy A. Saul	May 26, 2008
Steven A. Schnoke	February 12, 1987
David M. Schock	November 25, 2003
Walter D. Simmons	February 12, 1987
William J. Skinner	May 27, 1987
Michael E. Souder	November 14, 1990
Gregg W. Staub	November 7, 1994
Corey A. Stone	May 26, 2006
Emanuel A. Stoute	May 17, 1999
R. Timothy Strasbaugh	September 18, 1985
Robert C. Sullivan	January 27, 1979
Wilbert W. Turner	May 26, 2003
Dustin M. Ventresca	May 26, 2003
Steven R. Vassar	January 27, 1979
Timothy S. Walde	October 23, 1989
Madison G. Walker	February 12, 1987
Joseph K. Williams	November 7, 1994
Shean C. Wilson	June 1, 2000
Floyd A. Wise III	June 1, 2000
Daniel E. Wolfe	November 14, 1990
Byron L. Worner	November 14, 1990
Cedric W. Yates III	November 14, 1990
Scott E. Young	November 14, 1990
Charles M. Zavrel	May 30, 2005

Personnel Assignments

Position	Number of Personnel
Fire Chief *	0
Deputy Fire Chief *	0
Battalion Chief	5
Captain	4
Lieutenant	8
Fire Prevention	1
Fire Inspector	1
Administrative Assistant	1
Firefighters	70
Total Compliment	90

*The Fire Chief and one Deputy Fire Chief position is currently being filled in an acting capacity by two Battalion Chiefs

Fire Bureau Retirements, Deaths, Injuries, and New Recruits 2009

Retirements

Donald H Konkle
Terry L. Rodenhauer
Thomas G. Murray
Jamie K. Marshall
Daniel R. Soulier

Retirement Date

January 16, 2009
January 16, 2009
June 26, 2009
October 23, 2009
December 18, 2009

Deaths

D. Edward Henry
Retired Fire Chief

Earl W. Reidell
Retired Deputy Fire Chief

Robert "Hook" Still
Honorary Bureau Member

Date of Death

January 31, 2009

June 6, 2009

December 7, 2009

New Recruits

Shane W. Conrad

Date of Hire

October 26, 2009

Bureau of Fire Injury Statistics 2009

Injury	Paid Personnel	Volunteer Personnel
Burns	4	1
Contusions	4	0
Eye Injuries	2	0
Impact Injuries	2	0
Lacerations	7	0
Puncture Wounds	2	0
Strains/Sprains	36	0
Other	2	0
Total Number of Injuries	59	1

BUREAU OF FIRE

EXPENDITURE ANALYSIS DETAIL
2009 BUDGET

General Fund

0151 Fire

Allocation Plan		Position Control		
PERSONNEL SERVICES		JOB CLASSIFICATION	2009 BUDGET	ALLOCATION
Salaries-Mgmt	217,565	Fire Chief	1	76,565
Salaries-BU	4,851,955	Senior Deputy Chief	1	71,000
Overtime	1,384,672	Deputy Chief	1	70,000
Fringe Benefits	496,512			
Miscellaneous	254,859	Total Management	3	217,565
TOTAL	7,205,563			
OPERATING EXPENSES				
		Battalion Chief	4	254,868
		Captain	4	245,656
		Lieutenant	8	471,867
Communications	19,750	Firefighter Driver/Operator	66	3,513,740
Professional Services	53,500	Firefighter II	4	182,912
Utilities	87,050	Firefighter I	4	182,912
Insurance	0	Total Bargaining Unit	90	4,851,955
Rentals	0			
Maintenance & Repairs	160,500			
Contracted Services	39,300	Overtime		1,384,672
Supplies	130,300			
Minor Capital Equipment	2,000			
TOTAL	492,400	FICA		80,512
CAPITAL OUTLAY		Healthcare Benefits - Active		0
	65,307	Healthcare Benefits - Retirees		0
		Severance Pay		400,000
		College Credits		10,000
		Medicare - Part B		0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	7,763,270	J.T.S.B. & Mask Service Division		6,000
		Total Fringe Benefits		496,512
		Sick Leave Buy-Back		195,000
		Hearing Aids		6,000
		Fire Pension Plan		834
		Clothing Allowance		53,025
		Workers' Compensation		0
		Total Miscellaneous		254,859
		TOTAL	93	7,205,563

Harrisburg Bureau of Fire 2009 Fire and Rescue Awards

Mayor's Distinguished Public Service Award

Mary Klaus, for her excellent volunteer work performed during her 19th international medical rescue mission to Sudan.

Citizen Commendation

John Resanovich, Jr., Fred Johnson, Joshua Anderson, and Michael Braddock for quick, courageous, and selfless actions taken to enter a structure fire in the 200 block of Calder Street on January 19, 2009 to evacuate occupants and combat a fire with fire extinguishers until Fire Bureau crews arrived.

Award of Bravery

Firefighter Robert C. Enterline for courageous and selfless actions when he repelled off of the Walnut Street bridge to locate, secure, and assisting a victim who had fallen from the bridge into the Susquehanna River during the early morning hours of May 3, 2009.

Award of Merit

Firefighter Jonathan W. Morrow for quick and intelligent actions on November 18, 2008 while rendering aid to a six-year old child whose tracheal tube had become dislodged causing the child to go into cardiac arrest.

Fire Lieutenant Donald W. Pelton for expedient actions taken in the early morning darkness of May 3, 2009 to set up a rescue line on the Walnut Street Bridge and assisting a fellow firefighter who repelled down to the water to secure a water rescue victim who had fallen from the bridge.

Unit Citations

"A" Battalion members including **Lieutenant Donald W. Pelton, Firefighters Walter D. Simmons and Aldo Morelli**, and **Volunteer Firefighters Gary L. Neff, Robert E. Kumpf, and Nathan W. MacLane** for exemplary team effort on October 7, 2008 while rendering aid with AED equipment to a cardiac arrest patient.

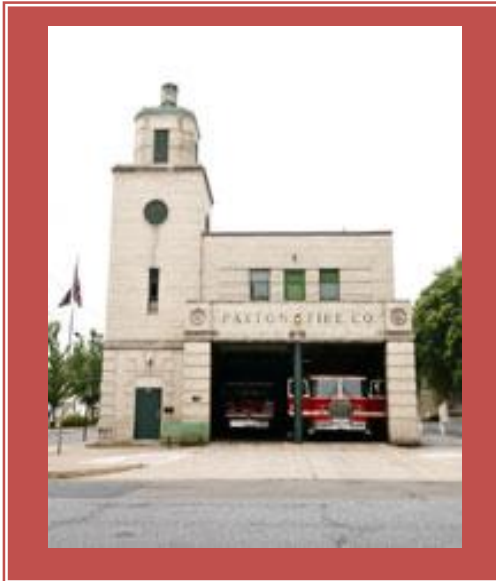
"B" Battalion members including **Battalion Chief Daniel N. Hartman and Firefighters Jamie K. Marshall, Jonathan W. Morrow, and Bobby R. Jones**, for quick team effort on November 18, 2008 while rendering aid to a six-year old child whose tracheal tube had become dislodged causing the child to go into cardiac arrest.

"A" Battalion members including **Battalion Chief Herbert M. Berger, Lieutenants Brian D. Enterline, and Donald W. Pelton**, and **Firefighters Jared C. Briggs, Robert C. Enterline, Robert C. Sullivan, and Shakur D. Hakeem-El** for coordinated and exemplary teamwork exhibited during the dark, early morning hours of May 3, 2009, to locate and rescue a victim who had fallen from the Walnut Street Bridge into the Susquehanna River.

Stations and Apparatus



Station 1
1820 N. 6th Street
Apparatus Assigned- Wagon 3, Tower 2, and Raft 1
Reserve Apparatus- Reserve Squad, Utility Vehicle



Station 6
336 S. 2nd Street
Apparatus Assigned- Tower 3 & Boat 6



Station 8
9 S. 13th Street
Apparatus Assigned- Squad 8



Station 2
140 N. 16th Street
Apparatus Assigned- Wagon 4, Tower 1, Battalion Chief, and Rescue 1
Reserve Apparatus- Engine 1, Engine 2, Tower 4

★★★★★★★★★★ Equipment Inventory

3	Chiefs Cars
2	Officer Cars
1	Fire Inspection Car
4	Engines (2 reserve)
2	Engine/Rescue (1 reserve)
4	Elevated Towers (1 reserve)
1	Aluminum Rescue Boat
1	Flat Bottom Rescue Boat
1	Inflatable Rescue Raft
2	Boat Trailers
1	Utility Truck
1	Fire Safety House
1	Heavy Rescue Unit
1	Heavy Rescue Trailer
3	Equipment Trailers
2	<u>Snowmobiles</u>

30 Total Pieces of Equipment
★★★★★★★★★★

Bureau of Fire Incident Analysis and Overview

The Bureau of Fire operates out of four fire stations strategically located throughout the City of Harrisburg. The Bureau of Fire maintains six front line pieces of apparatus that are staffed 24 hours a day, seven days a week with a minimum of 16 firefighters and one command officer. The staffing and apparatus placement allows for the rapid deployment of resources that are able to contain and control emergencies promptly, safely, and efficiently.

The Bureau of Fire strives to respond to 90% of all emergency incidents within five minutes or less. This rapid response provides Fire Bureau apparatus on scene within four minutes of dispatch. This is extremely critical for the protection of life and property from fire, as the size of a fire increase exponentially as it reaches a phenomenon called flashover. After a fire reaches flashover, the chances of surviving in the compartment that is on fire are almost zero. Fire will then continue this rapid growth through-out the entire building destroying lives and property as it moves. Additionally, prompt response to medical emergencies is critical to the preservation of life by administering life saving EMS techniques within minutes of the medical emergency occurring. From an EMS prospective, the objective is to provide quality medical treatment within six minutes, as brain damage is likely after just six minutes without oxygen.

While the greatest number of alarms received are of an emergency nature, incidents such as wires and trees down, outside odor investigations, and water leaks do not warrant an emergency response. These incidents, as classified by Dauphin County, are dispatched as non-emergency responses. The average response time for non-emergency incidents is seven minutes or less. These non-emergency response times can increase drastically when thunderstorms or windstorms sweep through the City. During these events, multiple incidents occur in a short period of time and must be prioritized. Emergency responses will always be the first priority, followed by responses to the non-emergency incidents.

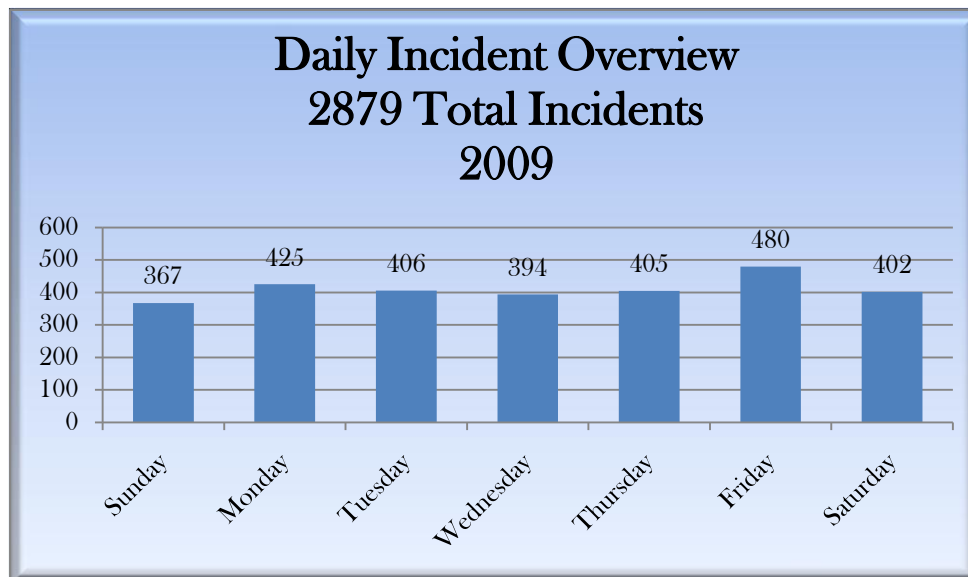
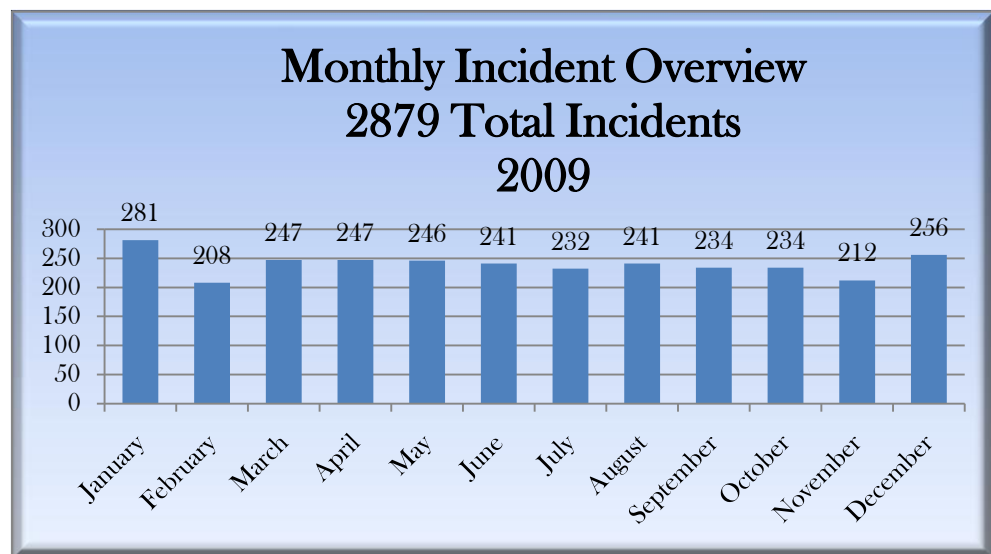


2009 Incident Response Analysis

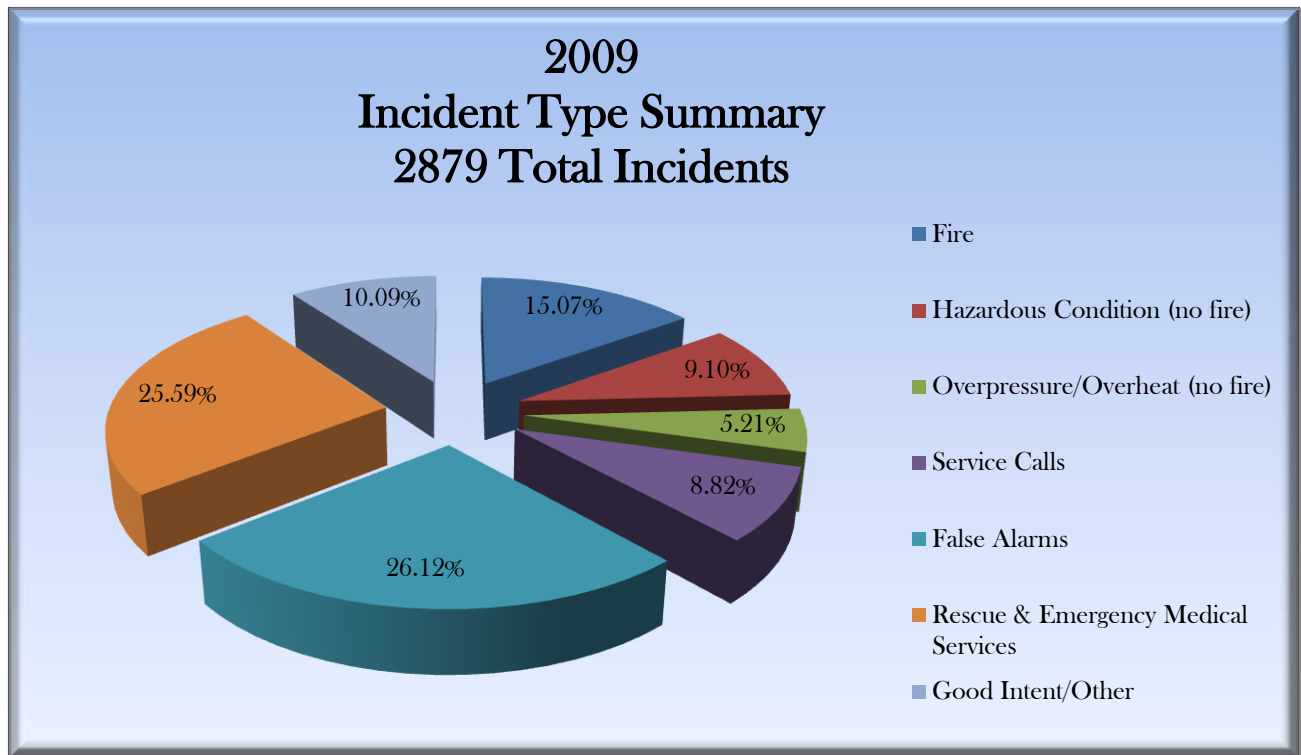
The Bureau of Fire responded to a total of 2879 incidents in 2009. The total number of incidents includes both emergency and non-emergency calls in the City of Harrisburg as well as mutual aid to surrounding municipalities. The number of calls decreased slightly in 2009, and can be attributed to the lack of severe weather related responses that typically occur in the spring and summer months.

On the average day, the Bureau of Fire responds to eight (8) calls and 51 calls per week. Calls on any given day are normally comparable with each other, with a slight increase on Fridays. Sundays are typically the slowest day for the bureau as there is not the typical influx of workers and visitors into the City. January and December are typically the busiest months for incidents as these months are in the height of the winter heating season.

January and December are typically the busiest months due to heating related fires and emergencies



On average the Bureau of Fire responds to 8 calls per day, almost evenly spread thru the week



The chart above represents an overview of the major classes of incidents that the Bureau of Fire responds to. Below and on the following pages is a detailed synopsis of incidents that are encountered under the broad headings listed above.

Fire

These incidents include fires in structures, vehicles, rubbish, or brush fires.

Hazardous Condition (no fire)

These incidents include situations such as downed power lines, natural gas leaks, hazardous liquid spills and leaks, electrical problems, and structure collapse.

Overpressure/Overheat (no fire)

These incidents are overwhelmingly unattended cooking fires. For reporting purposes, these are actual fires, however, they are contained to the cooking vessel and do not extend into the surrounding materials.

Service Calls

These incidents include water leaks inside buildings, lock-outs, and helping physically disabled residents. The Bureau also provides assistance to the Police Bureau at crime scenes with lighting and equipment.

False Alarms

These incidents include times when the fire alarm in a building is activated either by a malfunction or is maliciously activated. These incidents do not include burnt food or unattended cooking incidents due to the fact that smoke is present and the alarm system functioned as designed.

Rescue/EMS

These incidents include vehicle accidents, medical calls for unconscious persons, medical emergencies, water rescues, and assisting EMS with patient lifting or extrication.

Good Intent/Other

These incidents include odor and smoke investigations and other investigations where no incident is found.

2009 Incident Type Report

Alarm Date Between {01/01/2009} And
{12/31/2009}

Incident Type	Count	Pct of Incidents	Total Est Loss	Pct of Losses
1 Fire				
100 Fire, Other	9	0.31%	\$35,700	0.91%
111 Building fire	131	4.55%	\$3,616,700	92.77%
113 Cooking fire, confined to container	130	4.52%	\$500	0.01%
114 Chimney or flue fire, confined to chimney or flue	2	0.07%	\$0	0.00%
115 Incinerator overload or malfunction, fire confined	2	0.07%	\$0	0.00%
116 Fuel burner/boiler malfunction, fire confined	13	0.45%	\$250	0.00%
118 Trash or rubbish fire, contained	10	0.35%	\$0	0.00%
130 Mobile property (vehicle) fire, Other	1	0.03%	\$200,000	5.13%
131 Passenger vehicle fire	34	1.18%	\$28,050	0.71%
132 Road freight or transport vehicle fire	3	0.10%	\$500	0.01%
137 Camper or recreational vehicle (RV) fire	1	0.03%	\$0	0.00%
138 Off-road vehicle or heavy equipment fire	1	0.03%	\$0	0.00%
140 Natural vegetation fire, Other	6	0.21%	\$0	0.00%
142 Brush or brush-and-grass mixture fire	8	0.28%	\$250	0.00%
143 Grass fire	2	0.07%	\$0	0.00%
150 Outside rubbish fire, Other	8	0.28%	\$0	0.00%
151 Outside rubbish, trash or waste fire	55	1.91%	\$100	0.00%
154 Dumpster or other outside trash receptacle fire	11	0.38%	\$100	0.00%
160 Special outside fire, Other	3	0.10%	\$0	0.00%
162 Outside equipment fire	4	0.14%	\$800	0.02%
	434	15.07%	\$3,882,950	99.60%
2 Overpressure Rupture, Explosion, Overheat(no fire)				
200 Overpressure rupture, explosion, overheat other	2	0.07%	\$0	0.00%
211 Overpressure rupture of steam pipe or pipeline	1	0.03%	\$0	0.00%
240 Explosion (no fire), Other	1	0.03%	\$0	0.00%
251 Excessive heat, scorch burns with no ignition	146	5.07%	\$750	0.01%
	150	5.21%	\$750	0.01%

Incident Type Report (continued)

Alarm Date Between {01/01/2009} And
{12/31/2009}

Incident Type	Count	Pct of Incidents	Total Est Loss	Pct of Losses
3 Rescue & Emergency Medical Service Incident				
300 Rescue, EMS incident, other	4	0.14%	\$0	0.00%
311 Medical assist, assist EMS crew	62	2.15%	\$0	0.00%
321 EMS call, excluding vehicle accident with injury	9	0.31%	\$0	0.00%
3211 EMS call, AED	101	3.51%	\$0	0.00%
322 Motor vehicle accident with injuries	349	12.12%	\$0	0.00%
323 Motor vehicle/pedestrian accident (MV Ped)	86	2.99%	\$0	0.00%
324 Motor Vehicle Accident with no injuries	41	1.42%	\$0	0.00%
331 Lock-in (if lock out , use 511)	19	0.66%	\$1,500	0.03%
350 Extrication, rescue, Other	3	0.10%	\$0	0.00%
352 Extrication of victim(s) from vehicle	13	0.45%	\$0	0.00%
353 Removal of victim(s) from stalled elevator	19	0.66%	\$0	0.00%
356 High-angle rescue	3	0.10%	\$0	0.00%
360 Water & ice-related rescue, other	10	0.35%	\$0	0.00%
361 Swimming/recreational water areas rescue	2	0.07%	\$0	0.00%
362 Ice rescue	3	0.10%	\$0	0.00%
363 Swift water rescue	8	0.28%	\$0	0.00%
365 Watercraft rescue	3	0.10%	\$0	0.00%
381 Rescue or EMS standby	2	0.07%	\$0	0.00%
	737	25.60%	\$1,500	0.03%
4 Hazardous Condition (No Fire)				
400 Hazardous condition, Other	10	0.35%	\$0	0.00%
410 Combustible/flammable gas/liquid condition, other	7	0.24%	\$0	0.00%
411 Gasoline or other flammable liquid spill	12	0.42%	\$0	0.00%
412 Gas leak (natural gas or LPG)	65	2.26%	\$200	0.00%
413 Oil or other combustible liquid spill	18	0.63%	\$0	0.00%
420 Toxic condition, Other	1	0.03%	\$0	0.00%
421 Chemical hazard (no spill or leak)	1	0.03%	\$0	0.00%
422 Chemical spill or leak	1	0.03%	\$0	0.00%
423 Refrigeration leak	2	0.07%	\$0	0.00%
424 Carbon monoxide incident	10	0.35%	\$0	0.00%

Incident Type Report (continued)

Alarm Date Between {01/01/2009} And
{12/31/2009}

Incident Type	Count	Pct of Incidents	Total Est Loss	Pct of Losses
4 Hazardous Condition (No Fire)				
441 Heat from short circuit (wiring), defective/worn	3	0.10%	\$200	0.00%
442 Overheated motor	8	0.28%	\$0	0.00%
443 Breakdown of light ballast	2	0.07%	\$0	0.00%
444 Power line down	41	1.42%	\$0	0.00%
445 Arcing, shorted electrical equipment	36	1.25%	\$0	0.00%
4451 Transformer Fire and or Equipment	8	0.28%	\$0	0.00%
451 Biological hazard, confirmed or suspected	1	0.03%	\$0	0.00%
461 Building or structure weakened or collapsed	10	0.35%	\$10,000	0.25%
463 Vehicle accident, general cleanup	4	0.14%	\$0	0.00%
	262	9.10%	\$10,400	0.26%
5 Service Call				
500 Service Call, other	20	0.69%	\$0	0.00%
510 Person in distress, Other	8	0.28%	\$0	0.00%
511 Lock-out	28	0.97%	\$0	0.00%
520 Water problem, Other	18	0.63%	\$0	0.00%
521 Water evacuation	5	0.17%	\$0	0.00%
522 Water or steam leak	64	2.22%	\$0	0.00%
531 Smoke or odor removal	11	0.38%	\$0	0.00%
550 Public service assistance, Other	7	0.24%	\$0	0.00%
551 Assist police or other governmental agency	63	2.19%	\$0	0.00%
552 Police matter	11	0.38%	\$0	0.00%
553 Public service	16	0.56%	\$0	0.00%
554 Assist invalid	2	0.07%	\$0	0.00%
555 Defective elevator, no occupants	1	0.03%	\$0	0.00%
	254	8.82%	\$0	0.00%
6 Good Intent Call				
600 Good intent call, Other	54	1.88%	\$0	0.00%
6001 Automatic Fire Alarm - Unk conditions (Mutual Aid)	4	0.14%	\$0	0.00%
6002 Motor Vehicle Accident with no injuries	6	0.21%	\$0	0.00%

Incident Type Report (continued)

Alarm Date Between {01/01/2009} And
{12/31/2009}

Incident Type	Count	Pct of Incidents	Total Est Loss	Pct of Losses
6 Good Intent Call				
622 No Incident found on arrival at dispatch address	13	0.45%	\$0	0.00%
631 Authorized controlled burning	1	0.03%	\$0	0.00%
632 Prescribed fire	4	0.14%	\$0	0.00%
650 Steam, Other gas mistaken for smoke, Other	16	0.56%	\$0	0.00%
6501 Unknown type odor other than smoke	16	0.56%	\$0	0.00%
651 Smoke scare, odor of smoke	97	3.37%	\$750	0.01%
652 Steam, vapor, fog or dust thought to be smoke	21	0.73%	\$0	0.00%
653 Smoke from barbecue, tar kettle	6	0.21%	\$0	0.00%
671 HazMat release investigation w/no HazMat	5	0.17%	\$0	0.00%
	282	9.80%	\$750	0.01%
7 False Alarm & False Call				
700 False alarm or false call, Other	30	1.04%	\$0	0.00%
710 Malicious, mischievous false call, Other	11	0.38%	\$0	0.00%
711 Municipal alarm system, malicious false alarm	5	0.17%	\$0	0.00%
712 Direct tie to FD, malicious false alarm	1	0.03%	\$0	0.00%
713 Telephone, malicious false alarm	12	0.42%	\$0	0.00%
714 Central station, malicious false alarm	49	1.70%	\$0	0.00%
715 Local alarm system, malicious false alarm	13	0.45%	\$0	0.00%
721 Bomb scare - no bomb	1	0.03%	\$0	0.00%
730 System malfunction, Other	35	1.22%	\$0	0.00%
7301 System malfunction, Trouble Alarm	16	0.56%	\$0	0.00%
731 Sprinkler activation due to malfunction	16	0.56%	\$0	0.00%
732 Extinguishing system activation due to malfunction	4	0.14%	\$0	0.00%
733 Smoke detector activation due to malfunction	174	6.04%	\$0	0.00%
734 Heat detector activation due to malfunction	4	0.14%	\$0	0.00%
735 Alarm system sounded due to malfunction	58	2.01%	\$0	0.00%
736 CO detector activation due to malfunction	1	0.03%	\$0	0.00%

Incident Type Report (continued)

Alarm Date Between {01/01/2009} And
{12/31/2009}

Incident Type	Count	Pct of Incidents	Total Est Loss	Pct of Losses
7 False Alarm & False Call				
740 Unintentional transmission of alarm, Other	55	1.91%	\$0	0.00%
741 Sprinkler activation, no fire - unintentional	16	0.56%	\$2,000	0.05%
742 Extinguishing system activation	1	0.03%	\$0	0.00%
743 Smoke detector activation, no fire - unintentional	141	4.90%	\$0	0.00%
744 Detector activation, no fire - unintentional	39	1.35%	\$0	0.00%
745 Alarm system activation, no fire - unintentional	69	2.40%	\$0	0.00%
746 Carbon monoxide detector activation, no CO	1	0.03%	\$0	0.00%
	752	26.12%	\$2,000	0.05%
8 Severe Weather & Natural Disaster				
814 Lightning strike (no fire)	1	0.03%	\$0	0.00%
	1	0.03%	\$0	0.00%
9 Special Incident Type				
900 Special type of incident, Other	4	0.14%	\$0	0.00%
911 Citizen complaint	3	0.10%	\$0	0.00%
	7	0.24%	\$0	0.00%

Total Incident Count: 2879

Total Est Loss: \$3,898,350



The Bureau of Fire, by maintaining a five minute or less response time to 90% of all emergencies, as well as the strategic placement of apparatus and personnel around the City, is able to quickly stop the spread of fire thus saving lives and property. 2009 had an increase in the overall fire loss due to several large dollar loss fires. Overall, however, through quick response and staffing, the bureau was able successfully save over 80% of the property value that was involved in fire. This was accomplished by arriving on scene quickly and with adequate manpower to rescue victims and stopping the spread of fire.

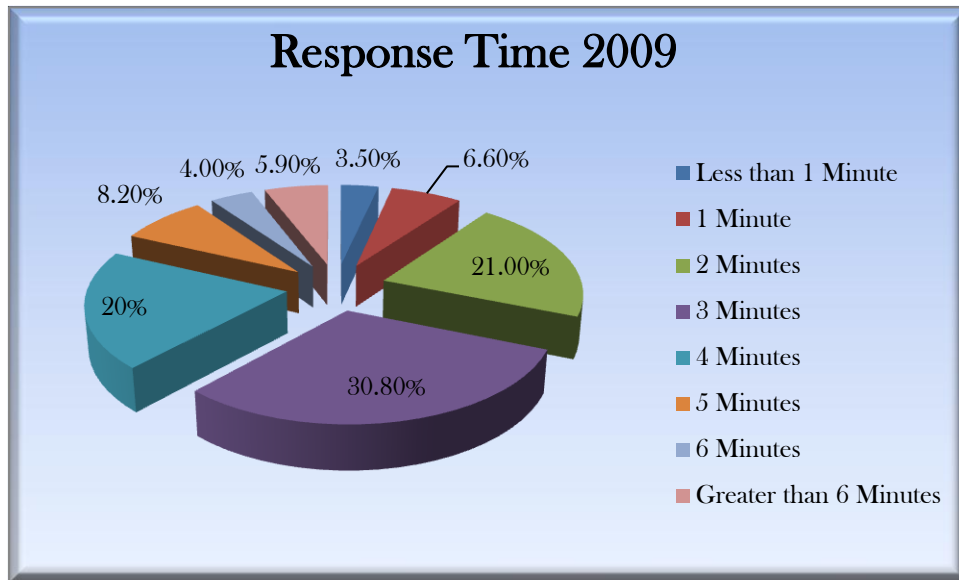
2009 Dollar Value Saved and Lost Analysis

Incident Type	Number of Incidents	<i>Total Property Value</i>	Total Property Lost	Total Property Saved	Percent Lost	Percent Saved
Fire, Other	4	\$2,525,500	\$35,700	\$2,489,800	1.41%	98.59%
Building Fire	77	\$15,393,600	\$3,616,700	\$11,776,900	23.49%	76.51%
Cooking Fire, Confined	1	\$15,000	\$500	\$14,500	3.33%	96.67%
Fuel Burner Malfunction	1	\$60,000	\$250	\$59,750	.42%	99.58%
Vehicle Fires	16	\$286,950	\$228,550	\$58,400	79.65%	20.35%
Outside Fires (Brush, Grass, Trash)	4	\$1400	\$1000	\$400	71.42%	28.58%
Excessive Heat, No Fire	2	\$51,000	\$750	\$50,250	1.47%	98.53%
Structure Collapse	1	\$10,000	\$10,000	0	100%	0
Misc. Call Types	5	\$1,628,500	\$5400	\$1,623,100	.33%	99.67%
Grand Totals	111	\$19,920,950	\$3,898,350	\$16,022,600	19.57%	80.43%

Large Property Loss Fires 2009

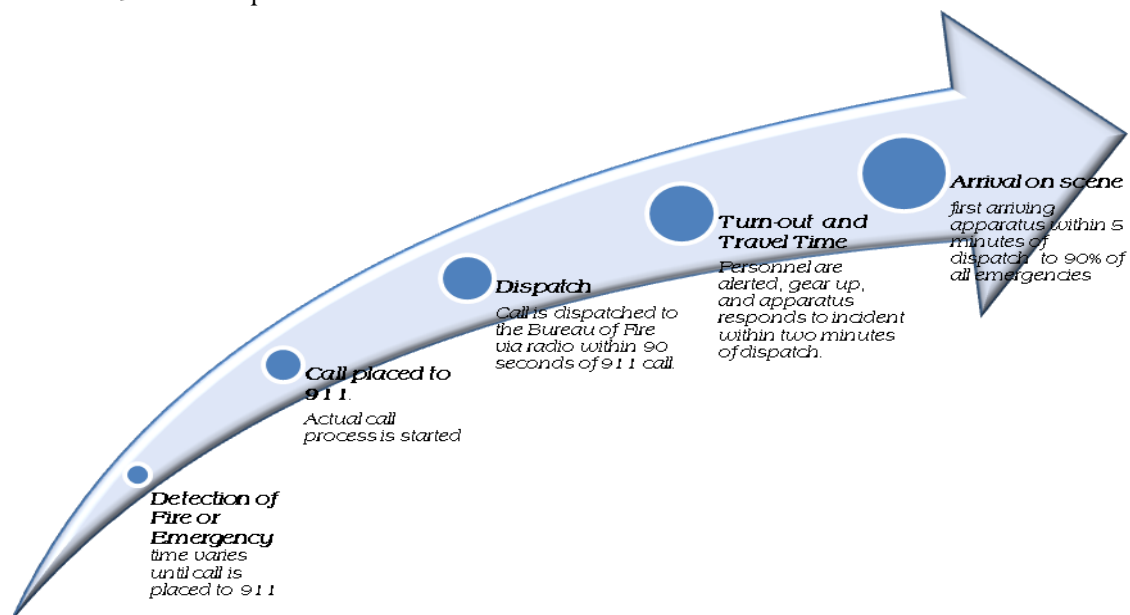
DATE	PROPERTY ADDRESS	PROPERTY LOSS
4/3/2009	423 Division St. (synagogue)	\$1,750,000
4/13/2009	1423 N. 6 th St (gas station)	\$790,000
6/6/2009	2126 N. 6 th St (mini-market)	\$175,000
3/11/2009	421 Hummel St. (residence)	\$80,000

Incident Response Time Analysis

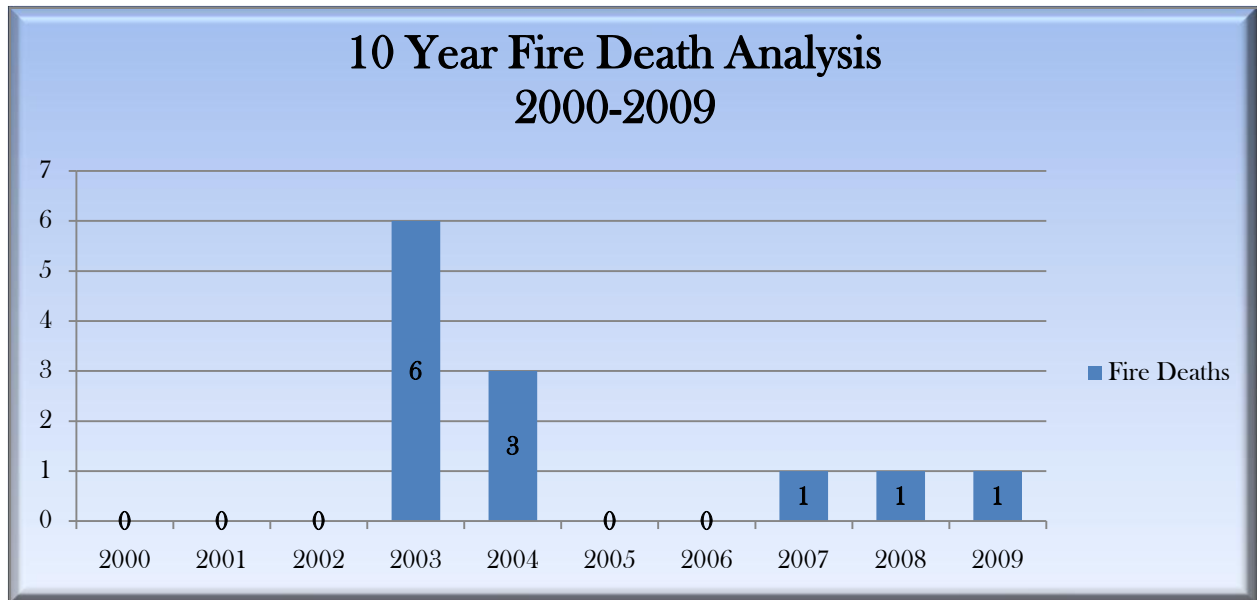


The Harrisburg Bureau of Fire has set a benchmarking goal of arriving on the scene of 90% of all emergency calls within five minutes. ***For the year 2009, the Bureau of Fire met its goal by arriving at emergency calls in five minutes or less 90.1% of the time.***

Response time is calculated from the time the incident is dispatched by Dauphin County Communications until the first piece of fire apparatus arrives on the scene. Some outlying incidents, which drastically increase the response time, include responses onto Interstate 81 and Interstate 83. When responding to these incidents apparatus have to travel a greater distance to arrive at the scene, as well as the inherent traffic backups which are common when an accident occurs on the highway. Inclement weather is also a large factor in response time as snow and rain conditions greatly reduce the rate at which apparatus can reach the scene of an incident. The bureau is in the process of studying response times and taking a proactive approach to reduce the response time even further.



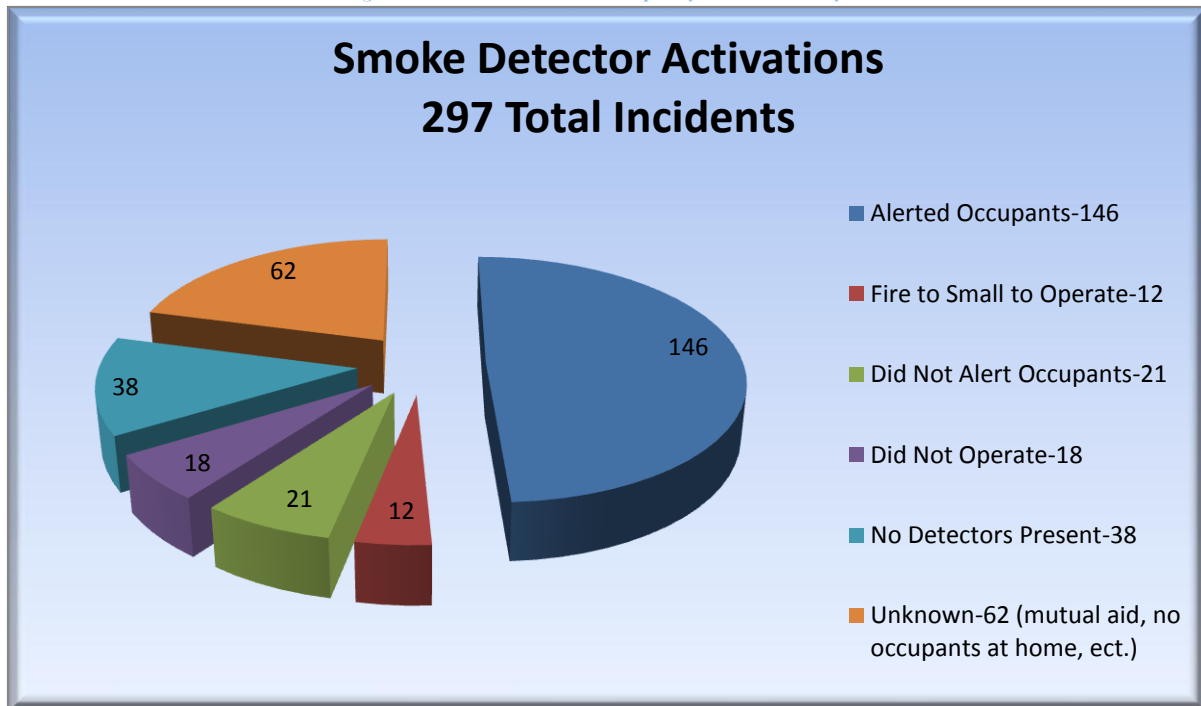
Fire Death Statistics 2000-2009



The main priority when responding to any fire is the preservation of life. The Bureau of Fire is proud of its low fire death rate which is directly attributed to prompt response times, the proactive use of fire prevention codes and technology, and public fire safety education.

Smoke Detector Performance

Note-There were no working smoke detectors in the occupancy where the only fire death of 2009 occurred.



2009 Alarm Data Details

Primary Actions Taken

Alarm Date Between {01/01/2009} And {12/31/2009}

Type of Action Taken	Count	Percent
00 Action taken, Other	14	0.49 %
001 Action taken, Gained Entry	2	0.07 %
10 Fire control or extinguishment, other	23	0.80 %
11 Extinguishment by fire service personnel	169	5.87 %
12 Salvage & overhaul	18	0.63 %
17 Manage prescribed fire (wildland)	1	0.03 %
20 Search & rescue, Other	1	0.03 %
201 Water rescue	5	0.17 %
21 Search	3	0.10 %
22 Rescue, remove from harm	14	0.49 %
23 Extricate, disentangle	22	0.76 %
30 Emergency medical services, Other	18	0.63 %
31 Provide first aid & check for injuries	157	5.45 %
32 Provide basic life support (BLS)	60	2.08 %
321 Assisted in lifting and packaging person	87	3.02 %
322 Passed patient care to EMS	13	0.45 %
323 Placed C Collar on patient	7	0.24 %
331 Provide and Used AED	3	0.10 %
40 Hazardous condition, Other	3	0.10 %
41 Identify, analyze hazardous materials	1	0.03 %
42 HazMat detection, monitoring, sampling, & analysis	10	0.35 %
43 Hazardous materials spill control and confinement	16	0.56 %
44 Hazardous materials leak control & containment	9	0.31 %
45 Remove hazard	96	3.33 %
47 Decontaminate occupancy or area	2	0.07 %
501 Provide R.I.T.	4	0.14 %
51 Ventilate	16	0.56 %
511 Ventilated with PPV	70	2.43 %
52 Forcible entry	24	0.83 %
53 Evacuate area	1	0.03 %
55 Establish safe area	8	0.28 %
57 Provide light or electrical power	2	0.07 %
60 Systems and services, Other	2	0.07 %
601 Public Services	4	0.14 %
62 Restore sprinkler or fire protection system	1	0.03 %
63 Restore fire alarm system	28	0.97 %
64 Shut down system	34	1.18 %
65 Secure property	1	0.03 %
66 Remove water	3	0.10 %
70 Assistance, Other	39	1.35 %
702 Gained Entry	65	2.26 %
71 Assist physically disabled	5	0.17 %

Primary Actions Taken (continued)

Alarm Date Between {01/01/2009} And {12/31/2009}

Type of Action Taken	Count	Percent
74 Provide apparatus	10	0.35 %
75 Provide equipment	11	0.38 %
76 Provide water	5	0.17 %
78 Control traffic	1	0.03 %
80 Information, investigation & enforcement, Other	6	0.21 %
81 Incident command	1	0.03 %
82 Notify other agencies.	33	1.15 %
84 Refer to proper authority	4	0.14 %
86 Investigate	1,649	57.26 %
87 Investigate fire out on arrival	14	0.49 %
92 Standby	11	0.38 %
93 Cancelled en route	45	1.56 %
931 Cancelled prior to response	8	0.28 %
Total Incident Count:	2880	



Area of Fire Origin

Alarm Date Between {01/01/2009} And
{12/31/2009}

Area of Fire Origin	Count	Pct of All Fires	Total Est Loss	Pct of All Fire Losses
00 Other	4	2.14%	\$2,000	0.05%
01 Hallway corridor, mall	1	0.53%	\$1,000	0.03%
02 Exterior stairway, ramp, or fire escape	1	0.53%	\$8,000	0.21%
11 Arena, assembly area w/ fixed seats - 100+ persons	1	0.53%	\$1,750,000	45.08%
13 Assembly area - less than 100 persons	2	1.07%	\$28,500	0.73%
14 Common room, den, family room, living room, lounge	8	4.28%	\$199,000	5.13%
15 Sales area, showroom (exclude display window)	2	1.07%	\$965,000	24.86%
20 Function areas, other	3	1.60%	\$53,500	1.38%
21 Bedroom - < 5 persons; included are jail or prison	13	6.95%	\$61,200	1.58%
23 Dining room, cafeteria, bar area, beverage service	7	3.74%	\$52,000	1.34%
24 Cooking area, kitchen	23	12.30%	\$190,650	4.91%
25 Bathroom, checkroom, lavatory, locker room	10	5.35%	\$86,800	2.24%
26 Laundry area, wash house (laundry)	3	1.60%	\$1,500	0.04%
27 Office	1	0.53%	\$0	0.00%
40 Storage area, Other	1	0.53%	\$0	0.00%
42 Closet	2	1.07%	\$5,000	0.13%
43 Storage: supplies or tools; dead storage	3	1.60%	\$23,000	0.59%
46 Chute/container - trash, rubbish, waste	2	1.07%	\$250	0.01%
47 Vehicle storage area; garage, carport	2	1.07%	\$500	0.01%
60 Equipment or service area, Other	2	1.07%	\$0	0.00%
72 Exterior balcony, unenclosed porch	10	5.35%	\$16,200	0.42%
73 Ceiling & floor assembly, crawl space btwn stories	6	3.21%	\$68,500	1.76%
74 Attic: vacant, crawl space above top story, cupola	2	1.07%	\$10,300	0.27%
76 Wall surface: exterior	3	1.60%	\$2,000	0.05%
77 Roof surface: exterior	2	1.07%	\$41,500	1.07%
81 Operator/passenger area of transportation equip.	7	3.74%	\$9,000	0.23%
82 Cargo/trunk area - all vehicles	1	0.53%	\$50	0.00%
83 Engine area, running gear, wheel area	22	11.76%	\$244,500	6.30%
84 Fuel tank, fuel line	4	2.14%	\$1,000	0.03%
86 Exterior, exposed surface	2	1.07%	\$0	0.00%
90 Outside area, Other	13	6.95%	\$0	0.00%
91 Railroad right of way: on or near	1	0.53%	\$0	0.00%
92 Highway, parking lot, street: on or near	7	3.74%	\$3,000	0.08%

Area of Fire Origin (continued)

Alarm Date Between {01/01/2009} And
{12/31/2009}

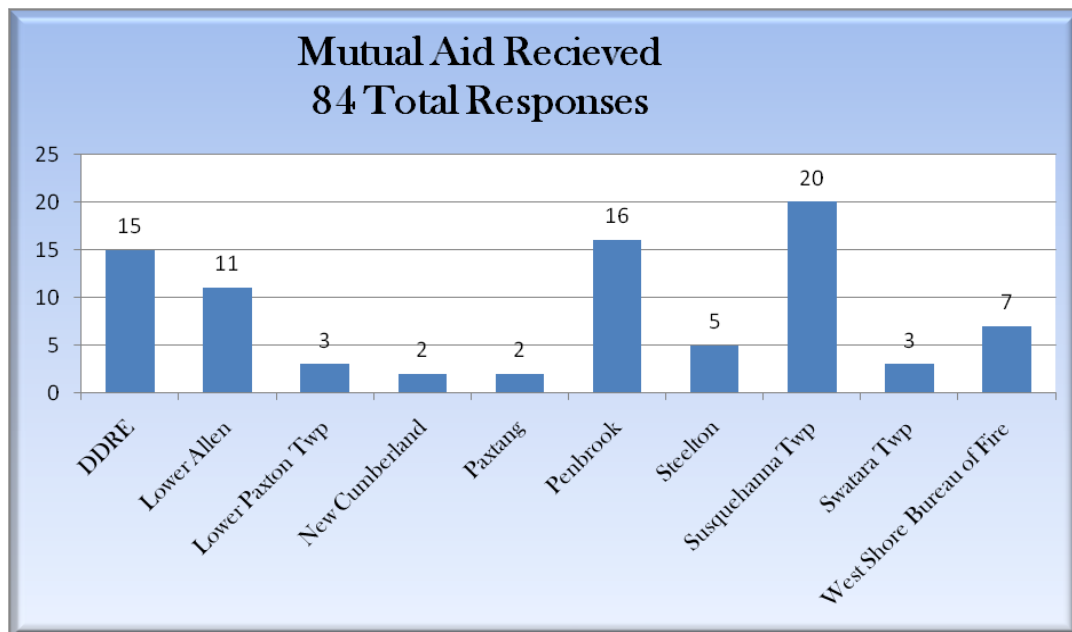
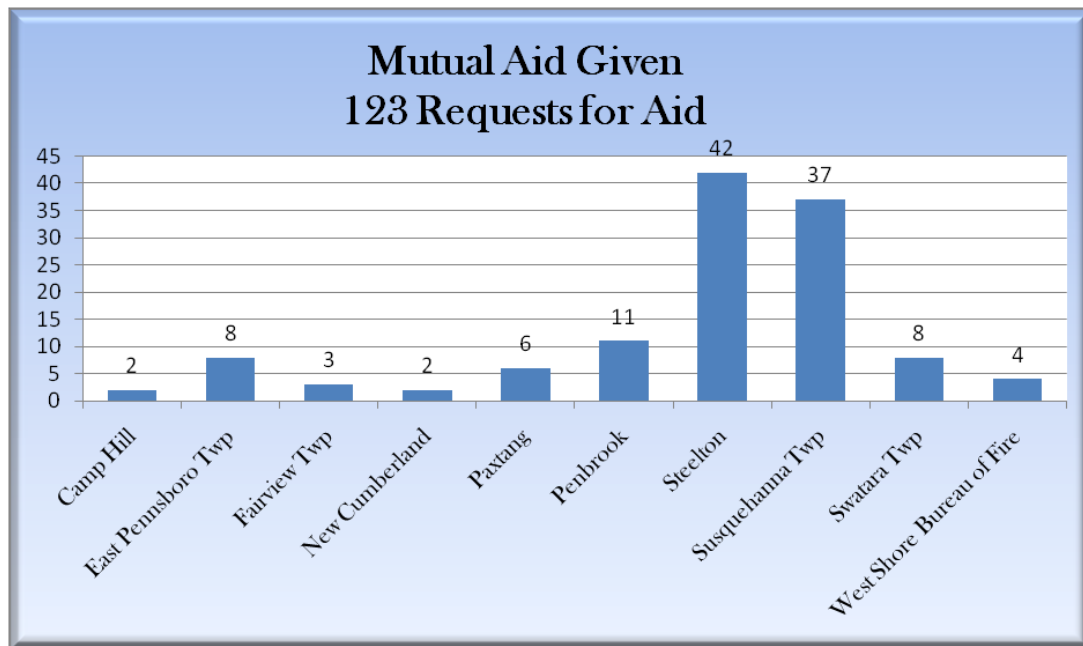
Area of Fire Origin	Count	Pct of All Fires	Total Est Loss	Pct of All Fire Losses
94 Open area - outside; included are farmland, field	1	0.53%	\$100	0.00%
98 Vacant structural area	2	1.07%	\$2,000	0.05%
UU Undetermined	6	3.21%	\$44,000	1.13%
Total Incident Count:	187	Total Est Loss:	\$3,882,100	



Mutual Aid

In December of 1993, through the efforts of the Dauphin County Fire chief's Association, a county wide mutual aid agreement was enacted. This mutual aid agreement allows for the interactive use of mutual aid throughout the county. When units are needed in the City of Harrisburg for large fires or multiple incidents, they are simply dispatched and have the authority to respond to Harrisburg's call for help and assist. Likewise, with Harrisburg being the only paid municipal fire department in the County, our services are sometimes required in the surrounding municipalities to augment the shrinking number of volunteer fire departments.

The charts below detail the use of the mutual aid contract for the year 2009.



Fire Safety Education Division

2009 Overview

The Fire Safety Education Division is responsible for the planning and execution of fire safety and burn education to the residents and businesses with the City of Harrisburg. The Bureau of Fire participates in an aggressive smoke detector installation program for residents. Free smoke detectors are installed in homes by on duty firefighters. Fire prevention programs and seminars are provided to individuals, schools, daycare centers, and businesses. Additionally, the Bureau of Fire maintains a fire safety education house which is used to teach home fire safety and escape drills thru interactive use at community events, street fairs, and schools.

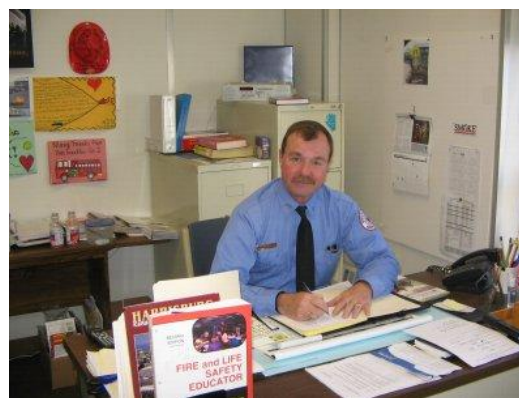
Fire Prevention Education Attendance Summary

Activity Type	Number of Activities 2009	Attendance-Adult	Attendance-Children	Total Attendance
Fire Drill	7	510	350	860
Fire Extinguisher Training	2	42	0	42
Fire Education Program	23	438	1258	1696
Fire Safety Expo	6	387	20	407
Daycare Fire Safety	12	180	137	317
Fire Safety House Detail	10	130	435	565
Fire Station Visit	14	70	323	393
Public Education- Other	9	170	355	525
Engine 21 Television Segment	2		Televised	Televised
Total Activities & Attendance	85	1929	2880	4809

Through an aggressive smoke detector campaign, the Bureau of Fire installed detectors in 164 homes in the City of Harrisburg during 2009. Additionally, smoke detectors were given away free of charge at many of the fire safety programs throughout the year. Smoke detectors are carried on every piece of apparatus in the Bureau of Fire. Having detectors on apparatus allows for the installation of a detector in any home that we may respond to, for any type of emergency, if that home lacks proper smoke detector coverage.



Schools students with Fire Prevention Robot after a tour of Fire Station 1 on 6th Street.



Fire Prevention Specialist Fred Soulier working on a training program at Fire Headquarters.

Fire Inspection Division 2009 Overview

The Fire Inspection Division is tasked with enforcing the Fire Prevention Code in the City of Harrisburg. The Fire Inspector reviews, approves, and verifies plans for all new construction as well as major renovations to existing structures. These plans are reviewed to ensure that all required life safety components are properly installed. Additionally, existing properties are inspected to ensure compliance with applicable codes and standards. Complaints and violations reported by both the public as well as violations found during routine emergencies are investigated and acted upon.

During 2009 all fire officers as well as two firefighters in the Bureau of Fire were trained and received certification as Fire Inspectors. This new training it will enable the Bureau of Fire to take a more proactive approach in identifying and correcting life safety and fire code violations.

It is anticipated that during 2010 the Bureau of Fire will implement company level fire inspections. This will allow more commercial property inspections to be conducted by spreading out the workload. Additionally, this will have a positive effect on the business owners as fire and life safety hazards can be noted before an incident occurs. Most fire insurance companies offer discounts for recognized fire and life safety inspections which will be direct savings for the property owners.



New construction is inspected to ensure that it meets all applicable life safety and fire codes.



Existing buildings undergoing repairs are inspected to ensure compliance with codes and standards.

Fire Training Division 2009 Overview

The Fire Training Division is tasked with drafting and implementing the annual comprehensive training plan for the Bureau of Fire. This division, which is headed by the Deputy Chief of Training and Operations, is also responsible for the apprenticeship training program which is mandatory for all new recruits. Training programs are provided in many ways to the members of the Bureau of Fire. In-house training is provided in fire stations as well as various locations throughout the City on almost a daily basis. The bureau uses the fire training facilities at Harrisburg Area Community College for many hands on live fire training programs. Outside training, at various institutions across the country, are also provided to bureau members to further their knowledge, skills, and abilities.

2009 Training Analysis

Training Category	Total Manhours
Apparatus Driver Operator	3744
Firefighting Tools, Techniques, and Equipment	1978
Firefighting Safety and Survival	1731
Water and Ice Related Rescue	1461
Emergency Medical Services	1436
Specialized Firefighting Tools and Techniques	1366
Rescue Tools and Techniques	1233
Rescue One Monthly Training	1147
Fire Codes, Building Construction, Neighborhood Familiarization	1033
Hazardous Materials Operations	562
Diversity and Language Training	416
Other	1441
Total Training Hours	17,558



Roof ventilation
training



Foam firefighting operations training at the HACC
Public Safety Center

Volunteer Firefighting Division

2009 Overview

The volunteer firefighting division is the historical roots of the Harrisburg Bureau of Fire. The first volunteer fire company was formed in Harrisburg in 1791. In the heyday, Harrisburg had 16 active volunteer fire companies. Many of the career members of the Bureau of Fire got their start in the volunteer ranks before being hired as full-time career firefighters. Today, there are only two active volunteer fire companies, the Mount Pleasant Fire and Rescue Services Company #8 and the Camp Curtin Fire Company #13, who participate actively with the career members of the Harrisburg Bureau of Fire.

Monthly Call Responses Volunteer Members

Month	Total Responses	Month	Total Responses
January	63	July	23
February	25	August	31
March	38	September	20
April	22	October	24
May	36	November	21
June	18	December	46
		Total Responses	367
		2009	

Note- 15 active volunteer members responded on incidents in 2009. The response number is slightly inflated due to multiple volunteers responding on the same call.

The volunteer firefighters are required to maintain certain competencies and must attend regular training. During the year of 2009, 23 volunteer members attended a total of 480 hours of training. Training is provided by the Bureau of Fire as well as Harrisburg Area Community College and various training institutions across the State.

A major part of the Volunteer Firefighting Division is the Harrisburg Volunteer Firemen's Relief Association. This association was formed in 1897 and is responsible for providing funding for safety and health as well as death and disability benefits for the volunteer firefighters. This program is overseen by the State Auditor General and receives its funding from a 1% tax on foreign fire insurance. The Relief Association is credited with providing matching funds for the purchase of new fire apparatus as well as various kinds of safety equipment and tools for firefighting use. In 2009 the Volunteer Firemen's Relief Association assisted the Bureau of Fire with the purchase and maintenance of \$115,274.87 in tools and equipment. Over the past four years they have assisted the Bureau of Fire with the purchase and maintenance of \$988,030.64 in tools and equipment, including two new pieces of fire apparatus.

Water Rescue Division

2009 Overview

The water rescue division includes two boats and one inflatable raft. These watercrafts are used to rescue victims or assist with watercrafts that are in distress in any one of the bodies of water located within the City of Harrisburg. All members of the Bureau of Fire are trained to at least Water Rescue Phase 1. This training allows for swift deployment of personnel and resources to rescue victims. Additionally, one boat is equipped with a portable pump and hose for use in extinguishment of fires that may occur in watercrafts, docks, or on any of the islands located in the City.

The Bureau of Fire works in conjunction with Harrisburg River Rescue in providing water rescue response on the Susquehanna River and all other bodies of water in the City of Harrisburg. The Bureau of Fire is able to respond quickly to all water rescue calls due the staffing compliment on duty 24 hours a day. This prompt response is imperative due to the dangerous nature and complexity of water rescue incidents. The river is in constant motion quickly carrying victims from the point the incident occurred. Harrisburg also has a low head dam, the Dock Street Dam, in South Harrisburg. A low head dam is one of the deadliest hazards in any body of water due to its ability to quickly entrap and drown any person caught in it hydraulic action.

In the summer months, the bureau moors two boats in the Riverside Marina for rapid deployment to emergencies. When a call is dispatched for a water rescue, Tower 3 and Squad 8 respond with their apparatus and deploy the watercraft. Additionally the members at Station 1 ready the water rescue raft for deployment. During the winter months, one boat is kept at Station 6 and is deployed to the river immediately by the members staffing Tower 3. Additionally, the second boat and raft, which are stored at Station 1, are deployed immediately by the members staffing Station 1.

During 2009, the Bureau of Fire responded to 30 incidents on the Susquehanna River. These incidents included the successful rescue of a female victim who fell off of the western span of the Walnut Street Bridge into the cold waters of the Susquehanna. Another rescue occurred when a suicidal victim was assisted back to shore after wading into the river. The Bureau of Fire also assisted with an emergency medical incident which stranded the Pride of the Susquehanna riverboat. Additional calls included multiple rescues of people walking on the ice, boats in distress, and a fire on one of the river islands.

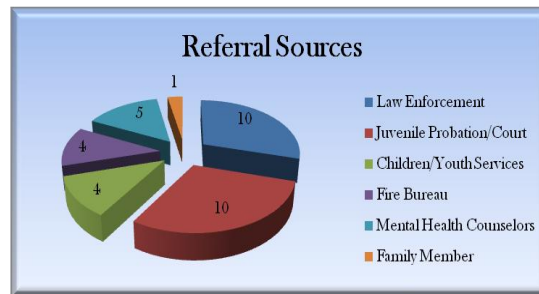


Bureau of Fire Programs Overview 2009

Juvenile Fire Setter Intervention Program

The Juvenile Fire Setter Intervention program was established through a joint collaboration of the City of Harrisburg and the South Central Juvenile Fire Setter Intervention Program, Inc. This program was established in 2002 and is tasked with counseling juveniles who have set fires in the City and are referred to the program by fire bureau officers, law enforcement, juvenile probation and parole, mental health counselors, and family.

During 2009, 34 youths and their families were counseled. Of those 34 youths, 26 were males and eight were females. The youngest counseled was only three years old, and the oldest 19. The severity of incidents ranged from playing with matches and lighters to an arson fire causing in excess of \$50,000 in damage.



Rescue One Program

Rescue One was formed in 1991 to increase the Bureau of Fire's ability to respond to technical rescue emergencies in the City of Harrisburg as well as the surrounding region. The members of Rescue One have advanced technical training as well as mandatory yearly training updates. While technical rescue emergencies are seldom encountered, when an event happens time, qualified personnel, and specialized equipment is critical for the successful mitigation of these events. Technical rescues can include building collapse, trench rescues, confined space rescues, high angle rescues, and heavy vehicle extrication.

The City of Harrisburg has a seemingly endless list of locations where a technical rescue event is probable. Some of these areas include grain storage bins, underground manholes and pits, trenches at construction or demolition sites, high rise window washers, storage tanks, and many others.

The team is comprised of 30 members of the Bureau of Fire. During 2009, the team members were required to attend ten days of technical rescue training. The training plan currently in place is a three year program designed to have members certified to the technician level in various technical rescue disciplines in accordance with NFPA 1006.

Emergency Management Agency

During 2009 the EMA was activated to conduct a full scale drill of an incident at Three Mile Island. These full scale drills are held on a biannual basis to evaluate the proficiency of the staff and emergency operations plan. The Bureau of Fire along with other agencies within the City of Harrisburg staffed the Emergency Operations Center and conducted the required tasks for such an incident. The Emergency Operations Center staff was evaluated by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission for its proficiency and effectiveness during the drill. Harrisburg, as in previous years, was given high ratings for its proficiency and effectiveness of the emergency operations plan and the Emergency Operations Center. Again this year, due to the effectiveness of the Emergency Operations Plan, the Special Flood Hazard Areas within the City of Harrisburg received flood insurance discounts ranging from 10% to 20%.

Dauphin County Hazardous Materials Response Team

Ten members of the Harrisburg Bureau of Fire are active participants in the Haz-Mat Team. During 2009, these members attended 1256 hours of continuing education training. This training is mandated to keep members in compliance with State and Federal standards for hazardous materials response team members. There were six incidents across Dauphin County in 2009 that required the response of Fire Bureau personnel.

PA Urban Search and Rescue Task Force One

Training is a vital part of the task force, as teams must be trained and able to respond to many types of domestic incidents. In 2009 team members attended training such as structural specialist, communications specialist, logistics specialist, canine specialist, weapons of mass destruction, heavy rigging, and many other disciplines. During 2009 the Task Force was alerted for the 2009 Presidential Inauguration. Personnel were also alerted and sent to assist in Washington DC with the inauguration as well as flooding in Fargo, ND. Full scale exercises using the existing cache of equipment are also conducted to ensure familiarity with tools and techniques as well as ensuring that members remain proficient in their assigned disciplines.



Members of Task Force 1 preparing to unload cache trailer



Weapons of mass destruction decon training



The Mark S. Schweiker Special Operations Center
Offices and equipment complex of the Pennsylvania Urban Search and Rescue Team

Bureau of Fire Equipment Inspection, Maintenance, and Testing 2009

The Bureau of Fire maintains a contract with IM Fire Apparatus for the overall maintenance of the fire apparatus fleet. This is due to the technical nature of fire apparatus and the need for certified technicians to repair and perform state inspections. The overall inspection, maintenance, and testing of small equipment and hand tools, however, is the responsibility of on duty members of the bureau. This inspection, maintenance, and testing is documented and kept on record which is a requirement of the Insurance Services Office for the determination of the Public Protection Classification (PPC) of the Bureau of Fire. This rating is directly tied to the insurance premiums that all residents and businesses in the city pay.

Fire Pump Annual Testing

Each year the Bureau of Fire tests each apparatus mounted fire pump to ensure that it is pumping properly and to its rated capacity. The apparatus is taken to HACC where the pump is visually inspected and then run through a series of rigorous tests to ensure that the volume of water that the pump is rated to pump is actually being met. This testing is imperative and is also a factor in the ISO rating of the Bureau of Fire.

Ground Ladder Testing

Every month the Bureau of Fire visually inspects and documents the condition of each of its 51 ground ladders. Annually, each ladder is tested in accordance with certified fire service standards to ensure that the ladder is serviceable and capable of carrying its full rated load. Monthly, each ground ladder in the bureau is visually inspected, degreased, and lubricated to ensure they are in good working order.

Fire Hose, Nozzles, and Hose Appliances

All nozzles and hose appliances are cleaned and inspected monthly to ensure that they are in good working order. When necessary, the bureau has trained and qualified members who can perform maintenance and certified repairs to both the nozzles and appliances. Each year the bureau tests all fire hose in accordance with certified fire services standards. Repairs to hose, if needed, are performed by qualified members of the bureau. The Bureau of Fire has 45,300 feet of hose, and all must be tested annually to ensure full credit is given during ISO evaluations and to meet certified fire service standards.

Mask Services Unit

This unit is responsible for the full maintenance and testing of the breathing apparatus, RIT packs, SABA's, cascade systems, and the air compressor in the Bureau of Fire. The unit is also responsible for the annual OSHA fit testing of breathing apparatus for all members of the Bureau of Fire. The bureau has 64 breathing apparatus, six RIT packs, three cascade systems, and one air compressor which provides the air needed to breathe while engaging in firefighting activities and working.

Ropes and Rigging Maintenance

The bureau has well over 3000 feet of ropes and countless dollars worth of rigging equipment and hardware. This equipment must be inspected monthly and cleaned at least annually to ensure that it meets current life safety standards and is safe for use.

Water Rescue Equipment Maintenance

Weekly members inspect and inventory all water rescue equipment to ensure that it is in good working order. Personal floatation devices, life rings, wet suits, and dry suits are key components of the water rescue division and must be kept current with all applicable standards. Small repairs to watercraft and equipment are performed by two skilled members of the bureau with knowledge in water rescue equipment.

Communications Equipment

The Bureau of Fire has many types of communications equipment in its cache that must be reliable and functional 24 hours a day. Some of the communications equipment includes apparatus mounted radios, apparatus mounted intercom systems, portable radios, station radios and intercom systems, and pagers. Over the last year apparatus radios have been replaced with new systems and new portable radios and pagers will be issued in the first part of 2010 as the County and City switch to a digital radio system in mid-February. This switch required significant training as well as equipment purchases over the past year.

Small Engines and Power Equipment

Integral to the function of the Bureau of Fire are many types of small powered equipment. This equipment consists of tools such as gas powered fans, ventilation saws, forcible entry saws, and power supplies as well as snow blowers and lawn mowers. Ancillary equipment that is needed in addition to the power heads listed above include chain saw bars and chains, metal and concrete cutting blades, belts, and fan blades. These tools can be repaired in house by qualified small engine repair technicians.

Bunker Gear Inspection and Cleaning

The Bureau of Fire took over the responsibility of the cleaning and testing all of the bunker gear worn by firefighters. The Harrisburg Volunteer Fireman's Relief Association purchased a specialized washing machine to properly wash and decontaminate bunker gear. All bureau members are required to have one set of their bunker gear cleaned and inspected by trained and qualified technicians each year to ensure that it meets current safety standards. Additionally, monthly visual inspection of bunker gear is performed by the shift officers to ensure members have proper fitting gear that is in good visual repair.

